

# Reflections

Friday, December 4, 1936

THE WASATCH WAVE

## New Park Mining Company Newest Major Producer

orebearing. Production is anticipated in the beddings of the Wasatch limestone formation west of the contact, and in the fissures cutting through this formation.

The future program of the New Park Mining company is one of expansion, most importantly in the Mayflower tunnel. To this end after a long, lean existence in driving to ore, intense surface construction during the summer of this year has rapidly perfected the outside facilities necessary to cope with the increased production possible from the underground operations. The nearly completed L-shaped warehouse and shops building, covering an area of 3000 square feet, with trackage into it, will adequately house surface facilities for a considerably increased production.

Within the mine, a crew is permanently retained on timber, pipe and track maintenance; and the main haulageway is being widened and straightened by spiling in ground which was detoured around in the first drive.

In continuing development work at the Gold Queen mine on

the western end of the New Park's property in the Bonanza flat region, it has been found that the old tunnel extends into the mountain about 1000 feet instead of 600 feet as believed from previous information.

A crew under Tom P. Costas has holed in at the mine for the winter and will continue to follow the old workings, Mr. Cranmer said. The new work has progressed nearly 900 feet.

Three fissures are the objective. The Superior has been passed, but was in a caved section and will be explored later through an old drift. The Wildflower fissure will be encountered next. Surface outcroppings of this fissure showed high copper values similar to the old Valeo ore. There are gold values and some lead. The Cottonwood is the third known ore-bearing fissure which traverses the Gold Queen.

Mineralization in the tunnel indicates the fissures when cut will prove highly mineralized, it is reported.

The exploration, development and mining of the New Park com-

pany is giving an opportunity to examine the geology of the camp in a new light and with a new understanding of its economic aspects.

Geologists are looking upon the district with new interest and from a changed viewpoint as result of determination that commercial values can occur in quartz diorite and are not necessarily confined to the Park City and Wasatch lines.

Mr. Cranmer, essentially a geological engineer, anticipates that the work his company is doing will solve some extremely interesting geological problems.

With a progressive management and an exceptional corps of workers the New Park Mining company is constantly expanding production which is placing it in the front ranks of Utah's major metal producers.

Officers of the company are: W. H. H. Cranmer, Keetley, president and general manager; A. C. Ellis, Jr., Salt Lake City, vice president; Fraser Buck, Park City, secretary; R. C. Wilson, Salt Lake City, treasurer; Harry Morris, Elkhorn, Walter K. Michelsen, Salt Lake City and Joseph T. Hall, New York, directors.

Work at the Mayflower operations is under the direction of Frank M. Rivers, superintendent; Howard Berry, yard boss; Lowell Clegg, mine foreman; and Tom K. MacNaughton, Walter L. O'Toole Sr., and W. L. Batty, shift bosses. Clark L. Wilson is geologist and engineer for the company and Tom P. Costas is foreman in charge of the Gold Queen development operations.

### City of New Orleans Likes Its Fireworks In Christmas Season

Christmas without firecrackers just isn't Christmas down in New Orleans.

"If anybody not got no firework he mighty po'," say the Creoles gayly. The more the fireworks, the better the Christmas on the lower side of Canal street.

While other people are shooting off fireworks on July 4, New Orleans is sweltering under intense heat. Outside activities are out of the question.

With noisy July 4 festivities out of the question, it was easy to begin celebrating Christmas, instead, with the firing of skyrockets, Roman

candles and firecrackers. Shooting starts before Christmas, and the tumult increases. The boys are cautioned to believe this or that Providence will



not limited to the streets at night, with tin trumpets and girls parade they picked up on ringing doorbells, the joyful laughter. The with rockets and a constant staccato morning, with a great drop in price a new supply cheap.

Now the juveniles Whole packages off at one fe blow; those who were firecracker boys yesterday are skyrocket boys today. A night comes on the streets see ablaze with explosives and c

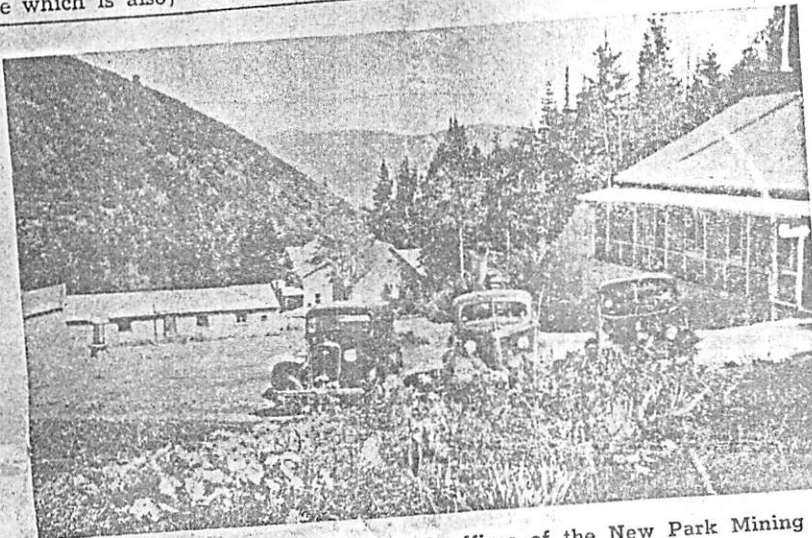
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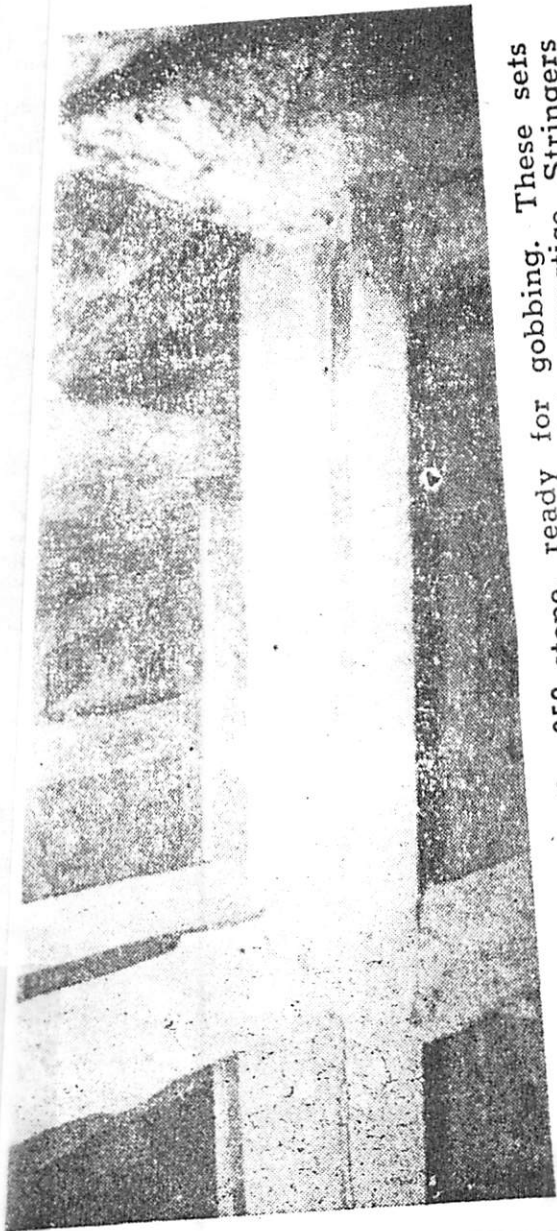
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WASA



Staff residences and general offices of the New Park Mining company at the Park Galena property in Glenco canyon



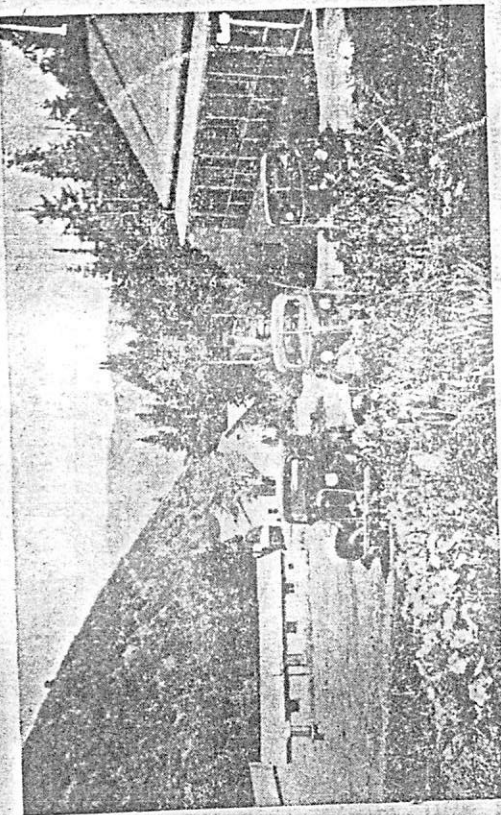


Stringer sets in the 850 stope, ready for gobbing. These sets are a distinctive element of New Park mining practice. Stringers are 8 by 8", spaced 5' horizontally and the set is 7' high. Maximum length of the stringers is about 15'. Posts are round local timber spaced about 5' apart.

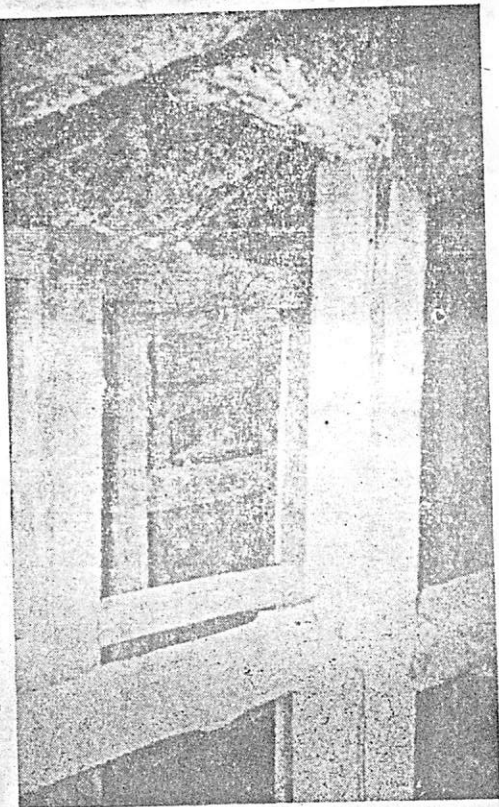


the Homestake fissure, another 400' to the north, with values proved by the Star of Utah tunnel. The Valeo Fissure is a short distance south of the Park Galena. All four fissures are bisected by the contact fissure which is also

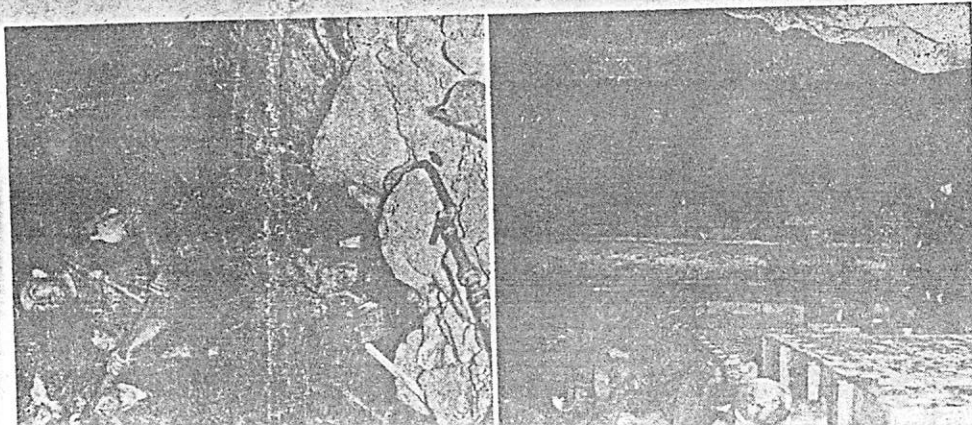
ity anticline, the New Park ions are unique in this dis- ooth as the occurrence of e and as to the pay metals. ark City district is noted lead-silver properties, but imately 45 per cent of the recovered from the Park a Fissure by way of the lower tunnel have been in



Staff residences and general offices of the New Park Mining company at the Park Galena property in Glenco canyon

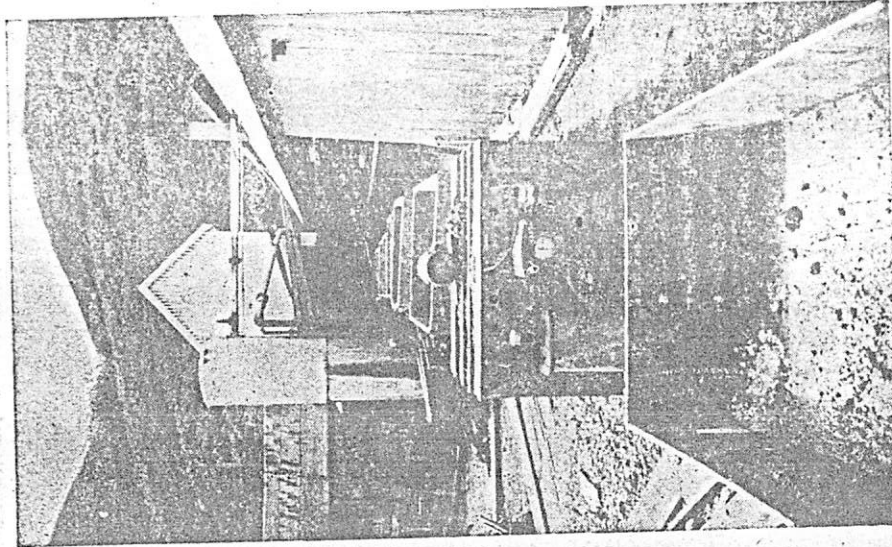


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a Spanton loading a round in  
—A trainload of miners com-

ith less than 5 per cent in d, copper, and zinc, and the 50 cent balance in silver. The New Park Mining company is the outgrowth of three gen- s the outgrowth of three gen- s in 1932 of \$285.00. In 1932 the r of Utah tunnel had been driv- r 3000', but had not produced. s now under rental to the Park y Utah Mines Company which producing, and the United States Smelting Refining & Min- g company. The New Park com- y has right of way for min- g and prospecting in its own ound through this Star of Utah nnel. The Park Galena Mine, th a large ore body of known ue opened, could not be work- because of litigation involving ost of its claims. The story of the metamorphosis to a profitable producer is a ory of vision and courage be- an geologist, and his associates rough the development period. y countersuits and compromise- ntiguous whole of the proper- es, patents were secured and ery acre of New Park ground eed from litigation. Because of the comparatively w grade of ore in the Park Ga- na Mine, the pumping neces- ary, and the excessive handling ore from the lower levels due o the series of hoists and trams, erations were unprofitable. unds were raised to finance ue actual driving costs and the May- lower tunnel was driven to the ark Galena Fissure where work as continued until the Mayflow- entered production. Since January 1, 1940, the com- any has repaid practically all f the \$70,000 loan which fin- Of this, \$25,000 was a liability of he predecessor Mayflower Mines Corporation. Tintic Standard Mining com- any has become the largest in- ividual stockholder in the New ark mine owning nearly 12 per cent of the stock, as the result

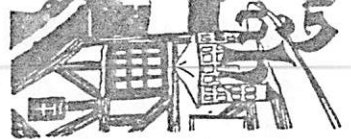


Portal of the Mayflower Tunnel of the New Park Mining Co., through which the Park Galena fissure is tapped, and on which most of the company's notable development program is predicated. The company's Mancha locomotives use Exide batteries. The Mayflower compressor building is on the right of the string of empty cars spotted for return to the tunnel.

W. H. H. Cranmer, president and general manager of the New Park Mining company.  
Frank Rivers, general superintendent of the New Park Mining company.



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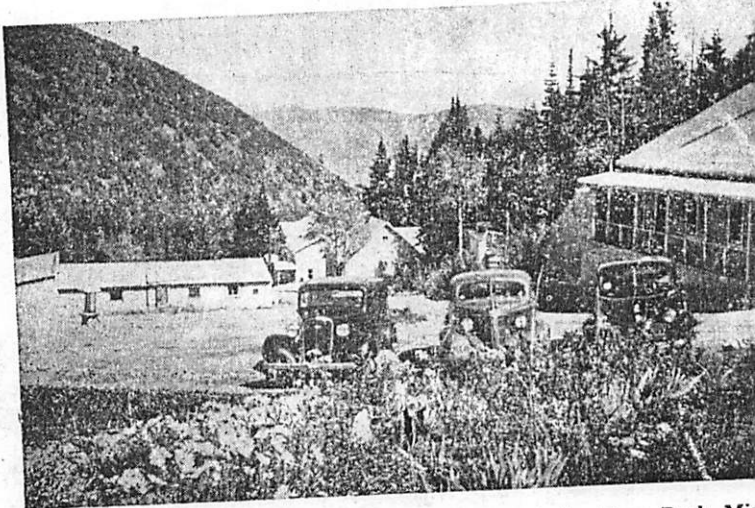


# City of New Likes Its Fit In Christmas

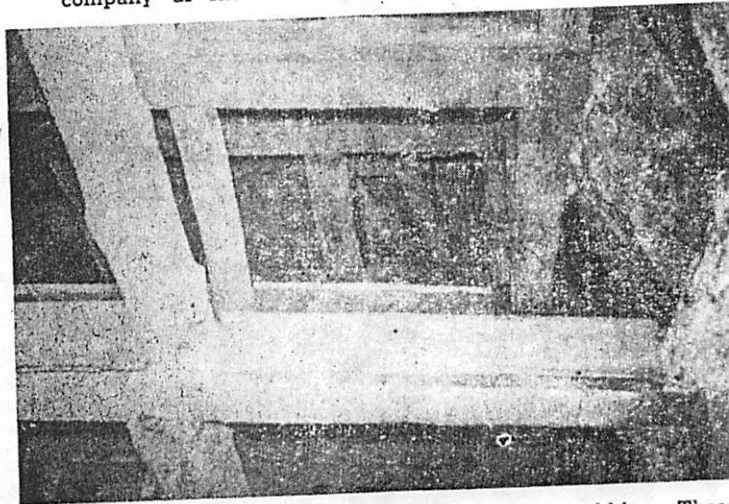
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